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WORKING CLASS BUDGETS: JUNE 1942

A COMPARISON WITH JUNE 1941

A fourth collection of working-class budgets since the beginning of the War was undertaken by the Institute of Statistics in June 1942. The third collection had taken place exactly a year ago. As in our previous inquiries, the budgets cover the household expenditure for two consecutive weeks. Our third collection produced only 63 budgets that were suitable for analysis; this year we were fortunate enough to obtain 161 completed budgets, and our thanks are due to all the voluntary helpers and the householders who made this achievement possible, in spite of many other heavy claims on their spare time.

A. L. Bowley,
Acting Director.

The geographical distribution of the families which supplied the budgets is shown in Table I. Of these 161 families, 24 had also kept accounts for our third collection. Ten of these latter families have changed in structure, either because the husband has joined the forces or because of a change in the number of children at home. These families will be referred to in this article as the "changed" families, and the other fourteen as the "unchanged" families. The remaining 137 will be termed the "new" families. As far as possible we have tried to obtain new budgets only from families with the main male earner at home, and there are only twelve families among the "new" ones where the husband is away in the army. The average structure of the several groups of families is given in Table II.

Table I.

Geographical Distribution of Families

	No.		No.		No.
Birmingham	11	Lincoln	9	Oxford	11
Bristol	7	Liverpool	24	Reading	11
Cambridge	2	London	23	Sheffield	8
Dundee	1	Manchester	6	Southampton	15
Glasgow	7	Newcastle	6	Stoke	4
Leeds	16				
				Total	161

It will be seen that there are very characteristic differences in the average structure of the "unchanged" and the "changed" families, while, on the other hand, the "unchanged" and the "new" families are not much dissimilar, the former having on the average half a child less than the latter. As a child is allowed as much as an adult man of

TABLE II.

Average Structure of Families

		Total No. of Persons per Family	Average Man† Value per Person	Male Earners over 16 years	Female Earners over 16 years	Male Earners 16 and under	Female Earners years under	Dependent Children over 5 years	Dependent Children 5 years and less
14 Unchanged Families	1942	4.21	0.80	1.07	0.43	—	0.07	1.28	0.36
	1941	4.21	0.77	1.00	0.29	—	0.14	1.28	0.50
10 Changed Families	1942	5.30	0.70	0.50	0.25	0.20	—	2.50	1.00
	1941	5.75*	0.69	0.95	0.10	—	—	2.30	1.40
137 new Families	1942	4.79	0.75	1.09	0.33	0.09	0.11	1.36	0.87

† The Schedule used for calculating the " man " value of a family was given in BULLETIN Vol. 2, No. 11.

* One adult male one week only.

most of the rationed foods, and considerably more milk and, up to the age of six, also more eggs, their structural differences must be expected to show to some extent in the diets of the several groups. This point will be dealt with further below, when we come to consider the nutritionnl intake of the three groups.

The average distribution of the household expenditure of the 161 families is pictured in Table III, and there compared with the average expenditure of the 63 families in June 1941, and also with the Ministry of Labour cost of living index weighting, corrected for the unequal changes in price.

TABLE III.

Weekly Family Expenditure

	1942 161 Families incl. Miscellaneous	1942 161 Families excl. Miscellaneous	1941 63 Families incl. Miscellaneous	1941 63 Families excl. Miscellaneous	1942 Ministry of Labour Cost of Living Index Weighting* incl. Miscellaneous	1942 Ministry of Labour Cost of Living Index Weighting* excl. Miscellaneous	1941 Ministry of Labour Cost of Living Index Weighting* incl. Miscellaneous	1941 Ministry of Labour Cost of Living Index Weighting* excl. Miscellaneous
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Food	49	60.6	47	58	47.8	50.7	51	54
Rent	14	17.6	15	19	13.2	13.8	13	13
Clothing	9	11.2	9	12	24.4	25.7	22	23
Fuel and Light	9	10.6	9	11	9.3	9.8	9	10
Miscellaneous	19	—	20	—	5.3	—	5	—
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	s. d.		s. d.					
Per Family ..	84 0		79 2½					
Per " Man " ...	23 4½		21 4					

* Corrected for the rise in prices from July 1, 1914, to June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1942.

The "miscellaneous" group includes expenditure on household articles, cleaning materials, laundry, fares, newspapers, cigarettes, drink, doctor and chemist, education, amusements, and children's pocket money, *in so far as these items were paid for out of the housekeeping money.* It is generally acknowledged that these items are underweighted in the Ministry of Labour index ; neither, however, is the expenditure on them given in full in the budgets collected by us, as only very few of the accounts included earners' expenditure. Yet the elimination of the "miscellaneous" group only increases the discrepancy between the weights of the several groups as obtained by us and those used by the Ministry of Labour. If, instead, we merge the groups of " clothing " and " miscellaneous " into one, we obtain for 1942 a remarkably close approximation of the two scales. Clothing, too, is underweighted in our budgets, which rarely account for any expenditure on clothing by earners.

Expenditure on fuel and light of the 137 " new " families in June 1942 was, per family, about 6 per cent. higher than the corresponding expenditure of the 63 families in June 1941. For the same period, the Ministry of Labour index shows a rise in price for this group of 2.7 per cent. The outlay on fuel and light per family of the " changed " families rose by about that much, but of the " unchanged " families it went up by 29.3 per cent. The actual weekly expenditure on fuel and light per family in June 1942 was for the " unchanged " families 7s. 3½d., and 7s. for the " changed " families.

It is impossible to say how much importance should be attached to the apparent rise in the total expenditure per family of about 6 per cent., and in the total expenditure per " man " of about 11 per cent., which is indicated by the two samples in 1941 and 1942 shown in Table III. Considering the much higher rise in the total expenditure of the " unchanged " and the " changed " families, which is set out in the bottom row of Table IV, one is inclined to assume that these percentage increases are more likely to understate than to overstate the actual trend of expenditure.[1]

TABLE IV

Expenditure on Food compared with Total Expenditure

	Unchanged Families (14)		Changed Families (10)		New Fam. (137)	63 Families*
	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941
	per cent.		per cent.		per cent.	
Bread and Cereals	17.0	16.1	16.8	17.0	16.3	17.1
Fats†	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
All Meat	23.1	23.8	25.7	27.0	22.8	24.0
Fish	3.8	3.6	2.9	1.6	4.3	3.3
Dairy Produce	22.6	25.3	21.5	21.5	21.4	22.3
Groceries	8.9	11.2	10.4	12.5	9.6	10.8
Potatoes	3.5	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.2	5.2
Other Vegetables and Fruit	10.0	7.4	7.9	8.0	10.1	8.9
Other Food‡	9.9	7.3	8.9	6.3	10.1	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Weekly Food Expenditure Per Person	9 7	8 1¾	7 1¼	5 10½	8 8	7 6
Weekly Food Expenditure Per " Man "	11 11½	10 7	10 1¾	8 5¾	11 6¼	9 11¾
Weekly total expenditure per " Man"	28 8½	23 3¾	22 2½	18 5¼	22 11½	21 4

* Average size of family 4.9 persons, 3.72 " men".
† Cooking fats only. Butter and margarine are included under Dairy Produce.
‡ Including canteen meals, meals and milk at school, etc.

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[1] According to the Ministry of Labour index the total cost of living from June, 1941, to June 1, 1942, had fallen by ½ per cent. If we take for each of the five main groups the price index on June 1, 1941, as 100, the indices on June 1, 1942, were as follows : food 93½, rent 100, fuel and light 102.7, clothing 109.5, miscellaneous 115.9.

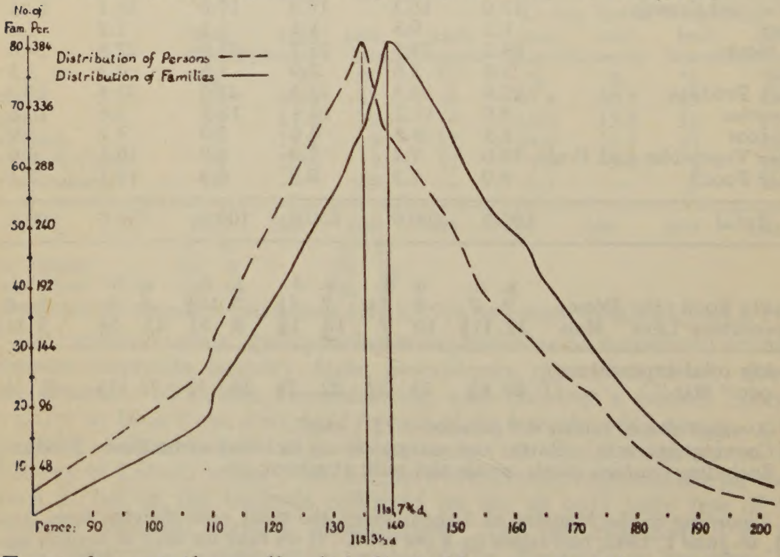
It will be seen that the group of "changed" families shows about the same relative increase per "man" in the expenditure on food as in total expenditure, *i.e.* 20 per cent. Total expenditure per "man" of the "unchanged" families rose by 23 per cent., but their expenditure on *food per "man"* by only 13 per cent. Their outlay on *food per person* had gone up by 17½ per cent. The difference between these two percentage figures is due to the fact that of some of the families the "man" value has risen, because in 1942 some of the children had advanced to the next higher age group of our scale of "man" values.

Although changes in the diet of the families and their nutritional intake will be discussed in detail below, it may be pointed out at once that the increase in the expenditure on food was not due to a rise in prices but to the fact that more food, and, possibly, more of the relatively dearer kinds, was being bought in June 1942 than in June 1941. We have calculated for the "changed" families the cost of the average food budget as bought in June 1941 at the average prices paid by these families in June 1942, and have found that its total remained unaltered when milk was omitted. The decline in the prices of eggs, sugar, and some other items, was counterbalanced by the higher prices paid for sausages, jam, and cake. The average price of milk supplied to these households had risen owing to the smaller number of young children entitled to cheap or free milk under the Government scheme. If milk is included then the total price of the food bought in June 1941 would have been 103.5 in June 1942, as compared with 100 a year before.

The distribution of the persons and families in June 1942 with a weekly expenditure on food per "man" below and above the respective median is pictured in Diagram A.

DIAGRAM A

Food Expenditure per "Man" per Week Below and Above Median



For each curve the median is indicated by a vertical line, which in the case of persons cuts the horizontal at the point marked 11s. 3½d., and in the case of families at that marked 11s. 7¾d.; that is, 384 out of a total of 786 persons had an expenditure on food per " man " per week of less, and 384 of more, than 11s. 3½d., while 80 families out of a total of 161 families had a corresponding expenditure of less than 11s. 7¾d., and 80 of more than this.[1]

The smoothness of the two curves and their shapes indicate a fair approach of our sample to statistical normality, which is confirmed by a more detailed analysis of the relevant data, as set out in Table V.

TABLE V

Weekly Expenditure on Food per "Man"

Food Expenditure per "Man" per Week	New	Unchang'd Families	Changed Families	All Families	% of Total No. of Families	Persons per Family	% of Total No. of Persons	Persons per Family	'Man' Value per Person	Av. Expen. on Food per 'Man'
shillings	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		shillings
under 7	3	—	—	3	10	10.7	14	6.8	0.70	7/3¾
7—8	6	—	1	7		5.7				
8—9	5	—	1	6		5.4				
9—10	17	1	1	20	77	6.4	77	4.8	0.75	11/6
10—11	17	2	4	22		5.3				
11—12	22	5	1	28		4.7				
12—13	19	3	—	22		4.7				
13—14	14	1	1	16		3.5				
14—15	15	1	—	16		3.5				
15—16	10	—	—	10	13	3.4	9	3.3	0.82	16/8¼
16—17	3	—	—	3		3.7				
17—18	3	1	1	5		3.0				
18 and over	3	—	—	3		3.0				
	137	14	10	161	100	4.8	100	4.8	0.75	11/5½

It will be observed that 77 per cent. of the total families, representing 77 per cent. of the total number of persons, are covered by a very characteristic central group which, as regards average structure of the families *and* average expenditure on food, is identical with the whole sample. One may therefore assume that even a much larger sample than that taken by us, would yield little further information regarding the expenditure on and consumption of food of this particular type of families, than can be obtained from a careful analysis of our sample.[2]

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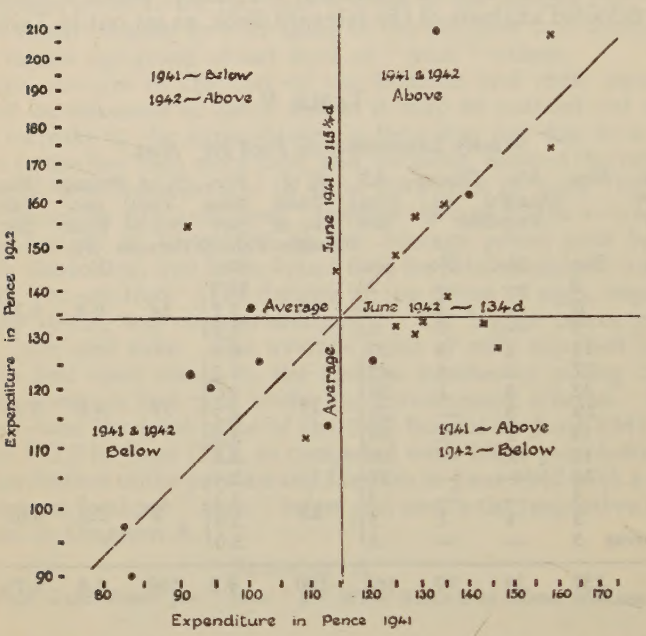
[1] The data for the two curves were obtained by averaging the expenditure of groups of five families in order of food expenditure per " man ", with the necessary adjustments in the immediate neighbourhood of the median for the curve showing the distribution of persons. The median itself of that curve marks the average expenditure of the two last groups immediately below and above the median. To give the diagram a more convenient shape its right hand end has been cut off; it represented the five families—17 persons—with the highest average expenditure on food, *viz.*, 19s. 1¼d.

[2] It is perhaps necessary to state here explicitly that food bought outside the house out of earners' pocket money is, of course, excluded from our analysis.

DIAGRAM B

Changes in Expenditure on Food per "Man" per Week

(Pence : June 1941 horizontal, June 1942 vertical Logarithmic scale.)
Crosses signify "unchanged," dots "changed" families.



The relative changes in the outlay on food of the 24 families which also kept accounts in June 1941 are illustrated in Diagram B.[1] The diagonal, which cuts the lines marking the averages at an angle of 45 degrees, divides the families into those whose expenditure on food per "man" rose by more and those whose expenditure rose by less than the average expenditure of the group, or even declined[2]; the former will be found above and the latter below the diagonal. It will be observed that most of the families with a low expenditure on food in 1941 show an increase in their expenditure greater than the general increase, which for these 24 families amounted to roughly 16 per cent. The four quadrants formed by the intersection of the lines marking the averages, divide the families into those which at both dates spent either more, or less, than the average, and those which spent more than the average in one year, and less in the other.

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[1] Large families are underweighted in this diagram, as each cross or dot stands for one family, irrespective of the number of "men", while average expenditure on food for the whole group has been calculated by dividing total outlay on food of the group by the total number of "men."

[2] In two cases.

TABLE VI.

Weekly Consumption of Rationed Foods and Milk per Family
Divided by Number of Ordinary Full Rations

	New Families	Unchanged Families		Changed Families	
	1942	1942	1941	1942	1941
	pence	pence	pence	pence	pence
Meat (*a*)	15	16	13½	14½	13
	ounces	ounces	ounces	ounces	ounces
Bacon	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.7
Butter	1.9	2.1	3.5	1.8	2.4
Margarine	4.1	3.9	3.1	4.5	3.9
Fats, rationed	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.9
Fats, unrationed	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Cheese(*b*)	3.1	3.2	0.9	3.0	0.9
Jam, Syrup, etc.	3.2	3.7	2.2(*c*)	2.9	2.4(*c*)
Sugar	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.0	8.0
Tea	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9
	number	number	number	number	number
Eggs(*d*)	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2
Point Foods :	pence	pence		pence	
Tinned Meat(*e*) and Fish	2¾	5	(*f*)	1¾	(*f*)
Tinned Beans and Peas	1	1¼	(*f*)	¾	(*f*)
Tinned Fruit and Tomatoes	¾	1	(*f*)	¼	(*f*)
Cereals(*g*)	1½	1½	(*f*)	1	(*f*)
	ounces	ounces		ounces	
Dried Legumes	0.4	0.5	(*f*)	1.8(*h*)	(*f*)
Dried Fruit	1.9	2.8	(*f*)	1.0	(*f*)
	pints	pints	pints	pints	pints
Milk—total(*i*)	4.2	5.0	3.9	3.6	3.2
ordinary	2.4	3.6	2.8	1.6	0.9
Government, free	0.3	—	0.1	0.3	0.5
ditto, paid(*k*)	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2
school, free	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.3
ditto, paid(*l*)	0.5	0.9	0 3	0.8	0.2

(*a*) Including offals (unrationed). Children under 6 half an adult's ration.
(*b*) Heavy workers three times ordinary ration.
(*c*) Including some unrationed preserves.
(*d*) Including some dried eggs and eggs from own hens. Children under 6 four times adult's ration *in June* 1942.
(*e*) Including some unrationed cooked meat.
(*f*) Not given separately.
(*g*) Mainly ready-to-eat breakfast cereals.
(*h*) The figure is inflated due to large purchases made by one family.
(*i*) Including tinned and dried milk. All milk consumption has been calculated uniformly per person.
(*k*) 2d per pint (*l*) 1½d. per pint.

Table VI gives the weekly consumption of rationed foods and of milk. This Table should be compared with Table VII, which shows the official ordinary rations per person per week during the periods of our two last inquiries.

Table VII

Ordinary Full Rations per Week

(excluding foods rationed on points)

	Meat	Bacon	Sugar*	Tea	Butter or Marg.	Margarine	Cook'g Fat†	Jam*	Cheese	Eggs in shell
	shilling	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	No.
June 1942	1/-	4	8	2	2	4	2	4	4	1‡
June 1941	1/-	4	8	2	4	2	2	2	1	—

* In June 1942, the jam ration could be exchanged for an equal weight of sugar.
† In June 1941, margarine could be taken instead of cooking fat.
‡ Not every week. (In June 1941, eggs were unrationed).

It should be observed that the data in Table VI for meat, eggs, and cheese do not represent the average consumption per person of our sample, but have been corrected for the lower ration of meat and the higher ration of eggs for children up to the age of five, and also for the special cheese ration for heavy workers. No adjustment, however, has been made in the case of milk, the supply of which seems to be considered by the majority of families which kept accounts, as a family ration, whether or not the milk is obtained under the Government scheme. It will be noticed that the families with the largest average number of young children actually consumed less milk per person than the two other groups of families ; their total milk consumption, however, shows a rise of 12½ per cent. as compared with their consumption in June 1941. There was, in general, an improvement in the intake of some of the main protein foods, *viz.*, cheese and milk.

It is somewhat surprising to find that this improvement in the intake of first class protein foods was accompanied by some increase in the intake of the main carbohydrate foods, as shown in Table VIII. This Table also gives the consumption of the two main sources of animal protein—fish and sausages—that are not controlled by a rationing scheme.

Table VIII

Weekly Consumption of the Main Carbohydrate Foods and of Fish and Sausages

	Unchanged Families				Changed Families				New Families	
	1942		1941		1942		1941		1942	
	per Person	per 'Man'	per Person	per 'Man'	per Person	per 'Man'	per Person	per 'Man'	per Person	per 'Man'
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Bread	59	73	53	69	57	82	52	76	62	83
Flour	9	11	11	14	11	15	13	19	7	9
Cake & Biscuits	9	11	7	9	5	7	3	5	7	9
Potatoes*	64	81	61	79	49	72	46	67	57	76
Fish	2.7	3.4	2.0	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.7	3.4	4.5
Sausages	3.0	3.8	4.1	5.3	3.8	5.5	3.9	5.7	3.4	4.5

* Including potatoes from allotment.

The relative expenditure on the main groups of rationed and unrationed foods is surveyed in Table VIII A. As was to be expected, there was some increase in the relative expenditure on rationed foods, owing to the introduction of "point" rationing.

TABLE VIII A

Relative Expenditure on Rationed and Unrationed Foods

	New Fam.	Unchanged Families		Changed Families	
	1942	1942	1941	1942	1941
	%	%	%	%	%
Rationed Foods excl. point rationed	36.9	35.6	37.9*	42.9	45.7*
Point rationed Foods	6.8	7.5	—	5.9	—
All Milk	12.5	14.5	15.3	11.4	9.8
Bread, Flour, Potatoes	12.8	11.8	12.8	14.9	16·7
Vegetables and Fruit excluding potatoes†	7.8	7.3	7.4	5.6	8.0
Other Food‡	23.2	23 3	26.6	19.3	19.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100,0	100.0

* Including eggs, although unrationed until the end of June, 1941

† In 1942 also excluding all tinned and dried vegetables and fruit rationed on points.

‡ Including meals out, sausages, cake, biscuits, etc,

The amounts of calories and protein obtained on the average per day from the foods consumed, are set out in Table IX. The data indicate a general increase in the nutritional intake per " man," and—what is of special interest—a general increase in the nutritional intake per " man " of first class protein.

TABLE IX

*Nutritional Intake per "Man" per Day**

	Unchanged Families		Changed Families		New Families
	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Calories	3200	3000	3300	2900	3200
	grammes	grammes	grammes	grammes	grammes
Protein	105	95	106	91	106
of this :					
Animal Protein	52	44	49	39	52

* Excluding calories and protein derived from fruit and vegetables, except potatoes, and from meals obtained free.

Milk obtained free either at school or under the Government scheme has been included for the calculation of nutritional values.

Meals obtained at school—if paid for—and canteen meals are included.

It is only possible to guess at the reasons for the increased consumption of food in 1942. They may be threefold. First, it seems probable that in many cases the third year of the War demanded increased physical activity, which induced an increased intake of food. Secondly, in June 1942 it was even more difficult than in June 1941 to obtain occasional " snacks," especially in the form of sweets ; this may have affected the food consumption in particular of young persons and children. Thirdly, the increasing shortage of alcoholic drinks and the poorer quality of beer may have reduced the intake of alcohol and, consequently, the supply of calories from that source. It will be seen from Table IX that the " changed " families, with a relatively large average allowance of rationed foods per " man," obtained about the same amount of nutritional values as the " unchanged " and the " new " families, whose expenditure on food was higher by about 18 per cent. and 13½ per cent. respectively.

If we turn back to Table V we find that there were 16 families in our sample with an expenditure on food below 9s. per " man " per week, that is, an expenditure below that calculated by us as the cost of a " human needs " diet in April 1942.[1] To get a correct understanding of the standard of nutrition of these families we have therefore analysed separately each of these 16 budgets. Some interesting results of these analyses are shown in Table X.

The average consumption of meat of these 16 families was slightly above 92 per cent. of their full ration, that of bacon was about 78 per cent., and that of cheese was 72 per cent. Their consumption of eggs amounted to 9½ eggs per family per week.[2] Families (4), (8), (9), (12), (16) had good incomes, but seemed to spend them rather unwisely, except family (8),[3] which apparently saves a very considerable proportion of it.

The large amount of nutritional values obtained by family (6) for an outlay of only 7s. 3½d. per " man " per week is rather remarkable, and we show the weekly budget of this family in full in Table XI. It calls forth the picture of a very careful housewife, accustomed to cater with a small income for a large family. The nutritional intake of the family is probably somewhat deficient in iron, calcium, and vitamins. It could be improved without raising its cost by substituting cheese and cooking fat for bacon, oatmeal for some of the bread, and replacing butter by margarine and spending the difference on vegetables. Yet the diet which the housewife supplies is probably that which best suits the taste of her family.

In concluding we may summarize the main results of our analysis as follows. There are indications that, as regards the type of families considered in this article, total family expenditure rose from June 1941 to June 1942, owing to a rise in the expenditure on all the main items, except rent. In particular, we noticed a rise in the expenditure on food, although there had been no rise in the total price of food. More food, however, and possibly food of a slightly better kind, was being bought

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[1] " A Human Needs Diet in War-Time," BULLETIN Vol. 4, No. 7.

[2] The family which obtained eggs from their own hens had nine eggs per week.

[3] Two male earners, one child of school age.

TABLE X

Nutritional Intake of 16 *Families with Very Low Expenditure on Food*

	Pers. No.	'Men' No.	Expenditure on Food per 'Man' per Week s. d.	Exclud'g Calories* per day	Free Meals Protein* Total per day gram's	Free Meals Protein* *of this* Animal %	Free Meals	Allotment Produce	Weekly Family Expenditure on Vegs† Total s. d.	Weekly Family Expenditure on Vegs† *Greens & Root Vegs.* s. d.	Weekly Family Consumption of Milk Ordinary pints	Weekly Family Consumption of Milk Government F=free pints	Weekly Family Consumption of Milk School F=free pints	Purchase of Butter ration	Average Price per lb. of meat bought‡ s. d.
(1)§	12	7.46	5 8¾	2600	80	51	8 children‖	—	4 2	7¼	⅓	28F	8⅓F	¾	1 2½
(2)§	14	8.74	6 4½	2600	83	55	9 children ¶	—	4 10¼	1 8¼	—	35F	21⅔F	full	1 4¼
(3)	6	4.50	6 10¾	2700	76	44	—	cabbage, lettuce, rhubarb	—	—	7	7	4	full	1 2
(4)	8	5.28	6 11	2200	65	44	—	—	1 10½	5¼	—	7	8⅓	full	1 5
(5)§	5	3.85	6 11¾	2600	83	52	daughter at works	potatoes, lettuce	1 10	10	3	7	1⅔F	½	10¾
(6)	9	5.93	7 3½	3300	109	43	—	some vegetables	6¼	6¼	21	14F	{ 6⅔ 10F	full	1 0
(7)	4	2.78	7 4	2600	90	56	—	some greens	9	9	4½	7F	3⅓	full	1 4½
(8)	4	3.45	7 4¼	2900	94	42	—	eggs, potatoes, greens	—	—	18	—	1⅔	full	1 5
(9)	6	4.20	7 6½	2500	82	62	—	—	9	9	9	7F	5	none	1 1
(10)	4	3.40	7 9	2900	85	37	—	—	1 9	1 4	5	—	1⅔	full	1 4¾
(11)§	10	7.43	8 0¼	2600	83	53	daughter at works, 2 boys at school	all greens	2 11¾	—	14	14	3⅓F	9/10	1 1½
(12)	7	4.35	8 0½	3200	97	41	—	some greens	1 5¼	4¼	7½	7	8⅓	full	1 3
(13)	6	3.78	8 2	2900	97	58	—	—	3 9	1 6½	14	21F	3⅓	full	1 0
(14)§	4	3.15	8 6	2600	87	53	husband at works	—	2 4½	1 11¼	18	—	8⅓	full	1 4
(15)	7	5.50	8 8¾	3200	107	45	—	all vegetables except potatoes	1 0½	—	10	7F	5	full	10¾
(16)	3	2.55	8 11½	2500	89	51	—	—	1 6	11½	5¾	—	1⅔	full	1 3¼

* Excluding nutritional intake from tinned and fresh fruit and vegetables, except potatoes.
† Excluding expenditure on potatoes, dried fruit, and dried legumes. Including expenditure on tinned fruit and vegetables.
‡ Including cooked meat, but excluding sausages and sausage meat.
§ Actual nutritional intake per ' man ' per day 3000 calories or over, and 100 grammes protein or over, through meals obtained free.
‖ Three young children have *all* meals free at nursery school.
¶ Four young children have *all* meals free at nursery school.

TABLE XI

Average Weekly Expenditure of a Family of 9 Persons

("Man" value 5.93. Family No. 6 of Table X)

Food		s.	d.
Meat, butcher's	5⅜ lb.	5	5
ditto, tinned	—		9
Bacon	1⅞ lb.	3	5¾
Cheese	½ lb.		6¾
Eggs	9	1	6
Milk, ordinary	21 pts.	7	0
ditto, Government	14 pts.	free	
ditto, school	6⅔ pts.		10
	10 pts.	free	
Butter	1⅛ lb.	1	9½
Margarine	2½ lb.	1	10½
Sugar	4½ lb.	1	1½
Jam	2 lb.	1	11
Cocoa	¼ lb.		4¾
Rice	½ lb.		3
Oats	1 lb.		3½

		s.	d.
Bread	47 lb.	7	10
Potatoes	40 lb.	4	0
Cabbage			6½
Tea	1 lb.	2	6
Patent Barley*	tin		7½
Other Food			6
Food Total		43	2
Rent		10	0
Fuel and lighting		4	10¼
Clothing		4	10½
Cleaning materials		1	0¼
Other Expenses		3	2½
Total Household Expenditure		67	1½
War Savings		2	0
		69	1½
Earnings		74	0

* for baby

in 1942. The general nutritional intake in 1942 indicates a distinct improvement if compared with that in 1941, especially as regards the intake of first class protein, which apparently has increased substantially, mainly because of the increased consumption of cheese and milk.

T. SCHULZ.